



FY 1998 OJJDP Discretionary Program Announcement

*Juvenile Accountability
Incentive Block Grants Program*

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
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Washington, DC 20531

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The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Program



Planning for the Survey of Youth in Residential Placement

Application Deadline: July 15, 1998

Assessment of Space Needs in Juvenile Detention and Corrections

Application Deadline: July 15, 1998

Youth Court: A Training & Technical Assistance Delivery Program

Application Deadline: July 10, 1998

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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Introduction

Because of the wide range of funding opportunities in FY 1998 and their various requirements and deadlines, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is initiating a new process. Separate announcements are being published for each program under which funding is available. The program announcements address the program's nature and purpose, specify eligibility requirements and selection criteria, and identify deadlines and contact information. **The program announcements do not include application materials.** Application instructions, forms (including the SF-424), and review guidelines for all OJJDP funding opportunities are provided in the *FY 1998 OJJDP Application Kit* (SL-254). To apply for funding under the solicitations presented in this program announcement, you must obtain a copy of the *Application Kit*.

Copies of the *Application Kit* and the reference materials cited in the program announcements can be obtained from OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse or downloaded from the agency's Web site. You can contact the Clearinghouse in any of the following ways:

- Phone:** 800-638-8736 (Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m.–7 p.m. ET)
- Fax:** 301-519-5212
- Fax-on-Demand:** 800-638-8736 (select option 1, select option 2, and listen for instructions). Because of the number of pages, the *Application Kit* is available in three components (#9038, Instructions and Forms, 36 pages; #9039, Peer Review Guideline, 9 pages; and #9040, State Contacts, 12 pages). Copies are sent to your attention via fax immediately upon request. There may be a short delay, depending on the volume of requests.
- E-Mail:** puborder@ncjrs.org (publications, including the *Application Kit*)
askncjrs@ncjrs.org (assistance)

Copies requested by phone, regular fax, or e-mail will be sent by first class mail. Delivery will take approximately 3–5 days. The *Application Kit* can also be downloaded in either HTML or PDF from OJJDP's Web site, Grants and Funding section:

- Internet:** www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm

To receive timely notification of future OJJDP funding opportunities, newly released publications, and other information on juvenile justice and delinquency, subscribe to OJJDP's electronic mailing list, JUVJUST: Send e-mail to listproc@ncjrs.org. Leave the subject line blank. Type *subscribe juvjust your name* in the body of the message.

Planning for the Survey of Youth in Residential Placement

Purpose

To develop and test the Survey of Youth in Residential Placement and plan for the first implementation of this survey. The Survey of Youth in Residential Placement will be conducted under the sponsorship of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) following the successful completion of this project. OJJDP anticipates that this survey will be routinely conducted to provide an accurate and timely picture of the population of juveniles in residential placement. The survey will be a key tool used by practitioners and policymakers in developing appropriate and successful systems of accountability-based sanctions and in operating systems of residential placement that appropriately address the treatment needs of juveniles. This planning project will include a determination of the survey content, operationalization of concepts, definition of the universe and examination of the frame, development and testing of the questionnaire and interview methodology, analysis of various sampling schemes, analysis of statistical power, and a proposed analysis plan.

The Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) program places OJJDP in a leadership role with regard to the development of accountability-based sanctions, including juvenile detention and corrections. As part of this role, OJJDP will provide valid and reliable information to States and local units of government concerning the provision of accountability-based sanctions, the operation of juvenile detention and corrections facilities, and the treatment of juveniles placed in residential facilities. The Survey of Youth in Residential Placement, which this project will develop, test, and plan for, provides this important information. For example, the information collected will enable comparisons of various populations (e.g., rural versus urban or secure versus nonsecure). It will also provide measures of juveniles' needs, which in turn will inform the development of accountability-based sanctions, treatment, and other services. Finally, the information collected on substance abuse, previous delinquency, and home environment will provide insight into the development of effective prevention initiatives.

Background

Public Law 105–119, November 26, 1997, Making Appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1998, and for Other Purposes (Appropriations Act) appropriated \$250 million for the JAIBG program described in Title III of H.R. 3, as passed by the House of Representatives on May 8, 1997. (Applicants can retrieve the full text of H.R. 3 and the Appropriations Act from the Internet at the official Web site for the U.S. Congress (<http://thomas.loc.gov>), which contains a searchable data base of all recent legislation and bills presently under consideration by either the House of Representatives or the Senate.) Of the \$250 million, 3 percent has been set aside for research, evaluation, and demonstration programs. The project described here will be funded through this 3-percent set-aside.

A major thrust of the JAIBG program is the adoption of a system of accountability-based sanctions. Under such a system, a juvenile would receive a sanction for each delinquent or criminal act or violation of probation. Further, these sanctions would increase in severity with each subsequent, more serious delinquent or criminal act or probation violation. Sanctions might include restitution, community service, fines, or confinement.

OJJDP is committed to providing information on the implementation and functioning of accountability-based sanctions and on an operating system for such sanctions. In particular, OJJDP will build, in conjunction with other statistical projects and other Federal agencies, a new statistical system that will provide current and critical information on youth placed in residential custody by the juvenile justice system. Through this system, OJJDP will be able to provide current information to States and localities on the makeup of juveniles in placement, the needs of such juveniles, and the operation of placement facilities. OJJDP expects that through this information State and local juvenile justice systems can improve their own systems of accountability-based sanctions and address the needs of juveniles in residential placement.

OJJDP has taken the lead in developing statistical systems that accurately describe both the juveniles who are in residential facilities and the residential facilities themselves. Over the past 4 years, OJJDP has developed the new Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP), which was first administered in October 1997 (Moone, 1998). As of this printing, final data were not available from the census. OJJDP has also been developing a second census (the Juvenile Residential Facility Census), which captures salient characteristics of facilities and the services available in these facilities. A major component of OJJDP's overall strategy in collecting such information includes an extensive survey of youth in residential facilities, much like the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS') surveys of prison and jail inmates.

The 1987 *Survey of Youth in Custody*, a one-time survey conducted by BJS, illustrated clearly the uniqueness of the juvenile population at the "deep end" of the juvenile justice system: State-run long-term facilities. As indicated from this survey, 93 percent of the juveniles in custody were male, 47 percent were minority, and 39 percent were held for a violent offense (Beck, 1987). Among the juveniles in these facilities, almost 43 percent had been arrested more than 5 times, with more than 20 percent having been arrested more than 10 times in the past. Also, 70 percent did not live with both parents while growing up. Fifty-four percent reported having primarily lived in single-parent families. About 39 percent of all juveniles in these facilities had been adjudicated for a status offense.

OJJDP's biannual censuses of juvenile facilities, the Children in Custody Series (CIC), shows how the overall population of juveniles in public facilities has changed during the past decade. Overall, the population of offenders in these facilities grew 47 percent from 1983 to 1995. The proportion of offenders in public facilities for person offenses grew from 28 percent in 1983 to 40 percent in 1995. During this same time period, the proportion of juveniles held for property offenses decreased to the point that in 1995, for the first time, there were more person offenders in custody than property offenders (Sickmund, 1997). During this time period, drug offenders grew from 6 percent of the population in 1983 to 14 percent in 1991 and dropped back to 9 percent in 1995.

The range of custody options has also changed considerably since 1987. The mix between various custody options has changed dramatically in some States as placement agencies gain access to more private providers both in and out of the State. States have changed the criteria for detention and residential placement (particularly for drug offenses). Rules governing the transfer of youth from juvenile court jurisdiction to criminal court jurisdiction have changed substantially over the past 5 years.

In the years since the first *Survey of Youth in Custody*, research has brought to light much about the development of delinquent behavior, the development of delinquent careers, and the management and administration of the juvenile detention and corrections population. Since 1987, OJJDP has funded three Youth Development Studies in Rochester, NY, Denver, CO, and Pittsburgh, PA, collectively known as the Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency (see, for example, Tatem Kelley, 1997a). This research indicates the clear relationship between being the victim of child maltreatment and subsequent involvement in youth violence (Thornberry, 1994, and Tatem Kelley 1997b). Dr. Cathy Spatz Widom has also researched extensively the connection between physical abuse, neglect, and subsequent criminal behavior (Widom, 1992). Indeed, this greater understanding contributed to the development of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. The Comprehensive Strategy's main components (delinquency prevention, early intervention, and graduated sanctions) form a logical approach to preventing juvenile delinquency; interrupting the progress of juvenile offenders to serious, violent, and chronic delinquency; and protecting the public from serious and violent juvenile offenders. Designed to operate at a community level, the Comprehensive Strategy integrates all components of juvenile justice and child welfare up through the State level. The Comprehensive Strategy is based on knowledge gained from research and devises an overall plan based on current local data. It begins with prevention, incorporates a system of graduated sanctions, and uses data to monitor changes in the community.

Similarly, significant research has focused on understanding the performance of juvenile detention and correctional facilities. In 1991, OJJDP sponsored the Conditions of Confinement Study, (Parent, 1994). This study shed light on practices of juvenile residential facilities as they relate to safety within the facility, health care of the residents, educational services, and mental health/substance abuse treatment. This study found that only 24 percent of the juveniles were in facilities that conformed to all living space standards, 26 percent were in facilities that conformed to all health care standards, and 25 percent lived in facilities that appropriately controlled for suicidal behavior. Clearly, this study raised significant issues of concern that OJJDP has been addressing since the publication of this report through the Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Correction and Detention Facilities project.

Also, since 1993, OJJDP has worked with the Center for Survey Methods Research (CSMR) in the Bureau of the Census to develop comprehensive, routine censuses of juvenile facilities (see Moone, 1998, and Schwede, 1995). Consequently, we have a much greater understanding today of how the juvenile justice system works nationally and in the individual States than we did in 1987 when BJS conducted the first *Survey of Youth in Custody*. As a result of the CSMR work, OJJDP learned the vagaries involved in fully classifying a facility in terms of type, population, security, and administrative agency. The CSMR research has identified many differences in how

individual States and facilities classify juveniles as either delinquent or status offenders. Indeed, many States showed considerable difficulty in describing their facilities and their population in the terms in general use by researchers and the national agencies. Based on this research, OJJDP developed CJRP, which reflects the population in residential custody more accurately than the previous Children in Custody Census.

The state of the art in risk assessment and classification has also expanded considerably since 1987 (see Howell, 1995). Such assessment and classification instruments are designed to provide invaluable information to justice officials concerning the detention and/or placement of individual youth. These instruments also establish a consistent, rational basis for these important decisions. They routinely include measures of family functioning, truancy, previous arrest or violent offenses, and the use of alcohol or drugs.

Based on this expanded knowledge, it makes sense at this point to examine and reconsider both the content and methodology used in the 1987 *Survey of Youth in Custody* in order to determine to what extent such a survey can provide evidence for or against specific risk assessment questions, how information from youth in custody can inform theories of delinquency, and how this self-report information can directly inform the administration of juvenile facilities and their accountability-based programs and practices. An expanded understanding requires a rigorous, systematic reexamination of the survey content, including to what extent and how (if at all) it asks about risk and protective factors, previous delinquent behavior, graduated sanctions, substance abuse, conditions of confinement, and past abuse or neglect.

It is clear that the population of youth in residential custody constitutes an identifiable group. We can tell from past data that these juveniles tend to be more violent, have higher incidence of drug and alcohol use, and have more difficulty in school. Indeed, researchers can study these juveniles and their particular histories to gain knowledge and understanding of how various risk factors work together in their lives. However, focusing only on these youth cannot produce research results generalizable to the juvenile population at large. Whereas another youth may have similar risk and protective factors (as presently understood) as someone in custody, that person may have a different probability of becoming an offender. More research on this population will be required to determine how and why a youth will become delinquent under particular circumstances. The research project here will clearly not provide this type of information. Rather, the survey can provide information on the relative incidence of certain factors, thus illuminating in many ways the issues that such youth face and how the juvenile justice system should respond to them. As a corollary, it will describe in detail the issues that detention and corrections administrators face day to day.

Goals

As part of its role in providing leadership and guidance to States in implementing systems of accountability-based sanctions, OJJDP aims to develop a valid and reliable data system that can report routinely on important issues regarding accountability-based sanctions. In particular, OJJDP will develop a survey of youth in residential facilities to examine how the juvenile justice system is implementing accountability-based sanctions and how the juvenile justice system can improve in this effort. OJJDP's goals include enhancing the collection and dissemination of relevant, useful, and timely information on other important aspects of juvenile delinquency and the juvenile justice system, such as substance abuse and educational attainment. The collection of relevant self-report information from youth in residential custody will contribute to this goal. Therefore, the goal of the project is to develop a survey of youth in residential custody and a methodology for its implementation.

Objectives

To achieve the goal of this project, OJJDP will award a single cooperative agreement that will pursue the following objectives:

Conceptualize and document a decisionmaking framework for assessing various options and making choices among these options.

Determine the core content to include in the survey.

Reliably and validly operationalize the concepts to be included.

Use established and accepted survey development methods to generate a reliable questionnaire suitable for present and future use.

Ensure that the core content takes at most 60 minutes to administer and that any additional modules will not significantly increase the burden.

Test the feasibility of using the developed instrument in an actual survey environment.

In testing the instrument, develop a subpopulation on which accurate, generalizable results can be reported.

Examine computer-assisted interview techniques and incorporate them into the methodology as appropriate.

Define the universe to be surveyed.

Develop an appropriate sampling strategy for the first survey.

Develop an analysis plan based on the data in the core questionnaire.

Assess the challenges that OJJDP will face in implementing the survey, including gaining access to juveniles in public facilities and expanding the survey to private facilities.

Develop materials suitable for publication by OJJDP that can explain to the field the development of the survey, the analytic potential of the survey, and the actual research results from a predetermined subpopulation (as per item 7 above).

Program Strategy

OJJDP will award a single cooperative agreement in FY 1998 to plan a new survey of youth in residential placement, as indicated above. The recipient will propose, in conjunction with OJJDP and other Federal agencies, the content of the survey, the methodology of the survey, and the sampling design. The recipient will work closely with OJJDP and other Federal and State agencies in developing the survey and assuring the accuracy and relevancy of the instrument. In particular, the recipient will develop a framework to guide the critical decisions concerning the content of the survey and the methodology, and use this framework to develop an interview instrument.

The survey will cover the most important elements that need to be collected in order to monitor important aspects of the residential juvenile population. As such, it should correspond to the data collected in the CJRP (i.e., using the same offense classification scheme, identifying legal status, and collecting the basic demographic information). Beyond these variables, it must capture information on the current offense (such as weapon use, use of drugs or alcohol, and victim information), history of substance abuse, and basic risk factors for future delinquency.

The development of this survey must follow a planning phase that addresses the issues of such a survey, including content, methodology, universe, and sampling. This cooperative agreement constitutes the planning phase of the survey. From this project, OJJDP will obtain a core data collection instrument suitable for information collection from secure and other defined residential placement facilities. The instrument will collect reliable and valid data on the issues of concern. The project will also furnish a well-developed sampling plan that addresses the major issues involved in surveying the universe of youth in residential custody.

To demonstrate the analytic capability of this survey, the project will determine, in conjunction with OJJDP and the advisory board (described below), an appropriate subpopulation of juveniles in residential placement on which generalizable results can be published. The surveying of this subpopulation will take place as part of the overall test of the data collection instrument.

Program Design

This project will be implemented through a cooperative agreement that provides for the substantial involvement of OJJDP in the performance of the project. Under the terms of the cooperative agreement, OJJDP will review and approve or disapprove key personnel and

consultant selections, and review assessments, plans, instruments, manuals and documents developed or identified for use during the project, and approve or suggest modifications in a timely manner. Given such a structure, applicants must indicate key decision points for OJJDP review and approval and how OJJDP will be kept informed of the recipient's progress in meeting the project goals and objectives.

OJJDP expects applicants to develop an advisory board for this project. The costs for such a board must be included in the application and the activities of the board included in the timeline and the project design description. The board should consist of five individuals who represent a range of knowledge and experience. Applicants should consider persons from the field of psychology, sociology, statistics, survey methods, social psychology, and criminology, including facility administrators. Applicants should plan for at least one meeting of the advisory board. The board should provide expert advice on such issues as survey design, juvenile delinquency, risk and protective factors, and the like. The advisors should be independent of the project management. Applicants should indicate in the application who they propose for board membership and indicate (1) how the board would be kept abreast of the project activities, and (2) how the applicant would routinely solicit the board's input over the course of the project.

OJJDP will review the qualifications of all project consultants (including advisory board members) and provide approval/disapproval in a timely manner.

Applicants should be aware of the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ's) requirements for privacy and confidentiality in statistical and research efforts. These requirements are stipulated by Title 42 of the United States Code, Section 3879g. DOJ has issued specific regulations concerning the implementation of this statutory requirement in 28 CFR Part 22 (see the appendix to this solicitation). The recipient will be expected to comply with these regulations and provide the necessary documentation. Any award made will be conditioned on such compliance. OJJDP will work with the recipient to assure compliance with the necessary certifications.

Applicants are advised that any data collection developed or used by this project must have approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as stipulated in the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. Such approval requires a minimum of 90 days and requires supporting documentation. Applicants that include new or unapproved data collections should include this approval process in the management and project design sections of the application.

Because human subjects may be involved in the project, applicants must acquire review from an appropriate Institutional Review Board (IRB). IRB review will not be required for an application; however, if necessary, it must be obtained prior to beginning the research. If the grantee of the award does not have access to an appropriate IRB, OJJDP will work with the recipient to obtain such a review.

Products

This project will result in the following products:

A questionnaire suitable for use in OJJDP's Survey of Youth in Residential Placement.

A sampling plan for OJJDP's first Survey of Youth in Residential Placement.

An analysis of sample size requirements to accurately detect changes or differences within and between different populations.

An analysis of the statistical power of various measures.

A basic analysis plan for the variables included in the core questionnaire.

A final report containing the results and analysis of results of the project's phases.

A research report, suitable for publication by OJJDP, that details the important information gained from the development of the survey instrument.

A research report, suitable for publication by OJJDP, that presents (to the extent possible) the results of the field test for the survey.

A research report that provides an analysis of the subpopulation chosen for more generalizable analysis than the overall test as stipulated above (see Objectives and Program Strategy).

OJJDP anticipates that these products will be delivered to OJJDP in routine intervals during the project.

Eligibility Requirements

OJJDP invites applications from public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, or individuals. Private, for-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fee. Joint applications from two or more eligible applicants are welcome; however, one applicant must be indicated clearly as the primary applicant (for correspondence, award, and management purposes) and the others indicated as coapplicants.

Selection Criteria

Applicants will be evaluated and rated by a peer review panel according to the criteria outlined below.

OJJDP will also solicit the review of other bureaus in the Office of Justice Programs (such as the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, and the Bureau of Justice Assistance).

Problems To Be Addressed (25 points)

In the narrative, applicants should clearly address the basic problem(s) that this project will address. More specifically, applicants must show an understanding of the current state of juvenile justice research with emphasis on the issues relating to juveniles in detention and long-term placement facilities. In particular, applicants should indicate a grasp of the background issues presented above and how they relate to surveying the juvenile custody population, indicating their understanding of these issues through the development of research questions that can be answered by the survey. Given that OJJDP anticipates using the survey instrument in the future, the questions should be applicable across several waves of surveys and across different custody environments.

Second, applicants should demonstrate an understanding of the basic issues involved in developing and implementing a face-to-face survey of this nature. In particular, they should discuss the various issues of measurement error and how they apply to the proposed survey and the specific elements anticipated for this survey. Also, applicants should provide some discussion of how problems of content and methodology (and the ultimate conflicts between these two points) can be overcome.

Applicants should also demonstrate a clear understanding of the juvenile justice system and differences in that system among the States. The application should indicate any specific problems or confounding variables that would originate from such differences. Applicants should also show an appreciation of the logistical difficulties raised by these differences.

Goals and Objectives (15 points)

Applicants must provide a strong goal statement for this project. The goal statement must be tied to OJJDP's goals and objectives and must relate to both the problem statement and the project design. The objectives for this project must be measurable and tied to a timeline that clearly indicates when and how each objective will be met. The objectives must logically and directly lead to the accomplishment of the goal as indicated in the applicant's goal statement. The goals must be reasonable and relevant to the issues (both methodological and substantive) raised in this solicitation.

Project Design (25 points)

Applicants must demonstrate a project design that will address all the tasks indicated in the statement of objectives and indicate how these tasks will achieve the goals. A timeline for the project must be included in the application as Appendix A. The project design should also indicate how and when the products of the project will be developed and delivered to OJJDP.

The project design must be connected to the goal statement and objectives of the project as listed in the application. In describing the project, applicants should list a clear set of research questions that the project will answer. The questions will be judged based on relevance, clarity, and appropriateness. Also, the questions must be presented in such a way that they can be answered using accepted scientific principles. The design must then clearly indicate how the questions will be answered. The design must be appropriate for the questions asked and the applicant should indicate how this design will answer the questions.

The project design should rely on the background the applicant presents in the problem statement to describe a method for developing the necessary conceptual framework described above (see Objectives). As such, the framework should reflect an understanding of recent changes in juvenile justice nationwide, youth development, and the progress of delinquent careers. This framework will be OJJDP's main tool for making final decisions on the survey's content, scope, universe, and methodology. The framework should also provide a mechanism for investigating the implications of various decisions.

OJJDP expects the project advisory board to discuss issues relevant to this survey (see above under Program Design). The project should include plans for board meeting(s) and indicate in the timeline when the meetings would occur. The board will review all products of the project. The reviews will be considered a part of each product and must be included with project deliverables.

OJJDP also expects that the recipient will test the questions developed for inclusion in the survey. Applicants, therefore, should plan for appropriate and feasible testing. This testing will determine how well individual questions and the survey instrument as a whole function in an actual survey environment. Applicants should describe this testing in detail and indicate how the testing procedures will ensure a workable instrument.

Federal policy requires that all assistance recipients submit semiannual progress reports to OJJDP. The recipient will use this report to document the activities of the cooperative agreement over the previous 6 months, including a list of tasks completed and person days spent on the project overall. The report will also include discussion of specific issues or problems the project is dealing with and how the recipient is handling them. Advisory board members will also receive copies of the reports and have the opportunity to comment.

OJJDP also requires as part of the application a timeline of significant events and milestones. The timeline should be included in the application as Appendix A. It should indicate when major meetings with OJJDP or other contractors will be held, when deliverables and reports will be submitted to OJJDP, and when submission of semiannual progress reports will be made.

Management and Organizational Capabilities (25 points)

Applicants must demonstrate that the individuals and organizations applying for this cooperative agreement have the necessary capabilities to complete the tasks described in the Project Design. This statement of capabilities should discuss the particular strengths of the individuals involved in the project, the strengths of the lead organization (and any cooperating organizations), and the

strengths of any consultants to the project (excluding the advisory board). Applicants should discuss in detail the particular skills needed to accomplish the project and how the personnel and organizations involved provide these needed skills. Résumés of all key staff, advisory board members, and consultants must be included in an appendix to the application.

OJJDP anticipates that certain skills will be required for the successful completion of this project. Therefore, applicants must demonstrate that the organization(s) and individuals involved collectively have the following capabilities:

- Interview questionnaire design and testing.
- Sample design and implementation.
- Development of computer-assisted interview (CAI) methods.
- Appropriate computing capabilities.
- Expertise in juvenile delinquency issues.
- Understanding of residential juvenile facilities in the United States.
- Excellent communication skills (particularly in writing lengthy reports and providing detailed oral briefings).

Further, applicants should demonstrate the capabilities to complete the described design. To demonstrate experience in these areas, applicants should include in appendix C a list of similar projects completed by the organizations or individuals.

Applicants must also include the specific management items identified as essential by OJJDP as listed above under Project Design. The application must address the need for an advisory board, OMB clearance of instruments, confidentiality issues, and IRB review (where appropriate).

Budget (10 points)

Applicants must provide a proposed budget that is complete, detailed, reasonable, allowable, and cost effective in relation to the activities to be undertaken.

Format

Applicants must submit a program narrative that does not exceed 60 pages in length. The narrative includes discussion of the problem(s) to be addressed, the project goals and objectives, the project design, and the management and organizational capabilities. The budget, budget narrative, forms, and appendixes are not included in this page limit. The appendixes should be in the following order:

- Appendix A: Project timeline
- Appendix B: Key staff résumés
- Appendix C: List of past projects
- Appendix D: Supporting materials

The narrative portion of this application must be submitted on 8 ½- x 11-inch paper, double spaced on one side of the paper in a standard 12-point font and a 1-inch margin on all sides of the page. These standards are necessary to maintain a fair and uniform standard among all applicants. If the narrative does not conform to these standards, OJJDP will deem the application ineligible for consideration.

Award Period

OJJDP intends to award one cooperative agreement for an 18-month budget and project period.

Award Amount

Up to \$700,000 is available for the 18-month budget and project period.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number

For this program, the CFDA number, which is required on Standard Form 424, Application for Federal Assistance, is 16.523. This form is included in OJJDP's *Application Kit*, which can be obtained by calling the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at 800-638-8736 or sending an e-mail request to puborder@ncjrs.org. The *Application Kit* is also available online at www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm. (See the Introduction for more contact information.)

Coordination of Federal Efforts

To encourage better coordination among Federal agencies in addressing State and local needs, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) is requesting applicants to provide information on the following: (1) active Federal grant award(s) supporting this or related efforts, including awards from DOJ; (2) any pending application(s) for Federal funds for this or related efforts; and (3) plans for coordinating any funds described in items (1) or (2) with the funding sought by this application. For each Federal award, applicants must include the program or project title, the Federal grantor agency, the amount of the award, and a brief description of its purpose.

“Related efforts” is defined for these purposes as one of the following:

Efforts for the same purpose (i.e., the proposed award would supplement, expand, complement, or continue activities funded with other Federal grants).

Another phase or component of the same program or project (e.g., to implement a planning effort funded by other Federal funds or to provide a substance abuse treatment or education component within a criminal justice project).

Services of some kind (e.g., technical assistance, research, or evaluation) to the program or project described in the application.

Delivery Instructions

All application packages should be mailed or delivered to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, c/o Juvenile Justice Resource Center, 2277 Research Boulevard, Mail Stop 2K, Rockville, MD 20850; 301-519-5535. **Note:** *In the lower left-hand corner of the envelope, you must clearly write Planning for the Survey of Youth in Residential Placement.*

Due Date

Applicants are responsible for ensuring that the original and five copies of the application package are received by 5 p.m. ET on July 15, 1998.

Contact

For further information, call Joe Moone, Program Manager, Research and Program Development Division, 202-307-5929, or send an e-mail inquiry to moone@ojp.usdoj.gov.

References

Beck, A., Kline, S. and Greenfeld, L. 1988. *Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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Assessment of Space Needs in Juvenile Detention and Corrections

Purpose

To study the supply of and demand for detention and corrections space in the juvenile justice systems nationally and in 10 specific States and to develop concrete recommendations for conducting future analyses.

Background

Public Law 105–119, November 26, 1997, Making Appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1998, and for Other Purposes (Appropriations Act), appropriated \$250 million for the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) program described in Title III of H.R. 3, as passed by the House of Representatives on May 8, 1997. (Applicants can retrieve the full text of H.R. 3 and the Appropriations Act from the Internet at the official Web site for the U.S. Congress (www.thomas.loc.gov), which contains a searchable data base of all recent legislation and bills presently under consideration by either the House of Representatives or the Senate.) Of the \$250 million, 3 percent has been set aside for research, evaluation, and demonstration programs. The project described here will be funded through this 3-percent setaside.

Under the Appropriations Act, eligibility for States to receive block grants under the JAIBG program is based on certification by the Governor (or other chief executive) that the State is actively considering, or will consider within 1 year from the date of certification, legislation, policies, or practices that, if enacted, would qualify such State for a grant under Section 1802 of H.R. 3. The terms and details of such certification are spelled out in the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) *Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) Program: Guidance Manual FY 1998*. The Guidance Manual is available through OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (800–638–8736) or online at OJJDP's Web site at www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm on the grants and funding page.

In the Appropriations Act, while Congress authorized States and units of local government to use JAIBG program funds to construct juvenile detention and correctional facilities, a concern was expressed about the lack of information relating to the supply of and demand for bed space in juvenile detention and corrections facilities. Congress directed that the issue be examined nationally, with a focus on 10 specific States. As the Conference Report on the Appropriations Act indicates:

The conferees are concerned that little data exists on the capacity of juvenile detention and corrections facilities to handle both existing and future needs and direct the Office of Justice Programs to conduct a national assessment of the supply of and demand for juvenile detention

space with particular emphasis on capacity requirements in New Hampshire, Mississippi, Alaska, Wisconsin, California, Montana, West Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, and South Carolina, and to provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate by July 15, 1998.

OJJDP has adopted a two-track strategy to address congressional intent and meet the July 15, 1998, deadline. The first track will gather a group of researchers and consultants to develop the assessment due July 15. This assessment report will discuss the issues of measuring the supply of bed space in detention and correctional facilities and the demand for that space. To the extent it is available, the report will provide national and State-level data that provide relevant bed space capacity measures. Finally, the assessment will address the capacity characteristics of the 10 States identified. The first track is being developed directly by OJJDP under separate agreements with several researchers and organizations. This track will function independently of the second track, which is described in and will be awarded through this solicitation.

OJJDP recognizes that the initial assessment will necessarily be limited in its ability to measure supply and demand for space in juvenile detention and correctional facilities in the 10 States because of time limitations and insufficient data. Also, the assessment will not necessarily provide a strong substantive analysis of the supply and demand “dynamics” in the 10 States or in the Nation as a whole because of the complexity of the issues involved and the present level of knowledge concerning the issue of bed space needs. Such an analysis will require considerably more time, effort, and resources than are available within the initial assessment timeframe. The second track provides for a more indepth project.

Cooperative agreement applications submitted under this solicitation will not have the benefit of the thinking and analysis resulting from the track one report. Therefore, the workplan presented in the application should be flexible enough to take into consideration issues raised in the assessment report that were not identified in the application.

Goals

To provide an indepth analysis of the supply and demand for detention and corrections bed space nationally and to develop analytic tools to analyze the supply and demand in the future at both the national and State levels. The tools may take the form of a specific analytic model, a data collection instrument, or another appropriate mechanism.

Objectives

To achieve the goals stated above, the project must include the following objectives:

Provide a comprehensive analysis of the issues involved in determining the supply and demand for detention and corrections bed space at the national, State, and local levels.

Develop a model of the supply and demand functions that can guide national and State decisions concerning the supply of and demand for detention and corrections bed space.

Use data available or collect data, where practical, to apply this model at the State and national levels.

Program Strategy

OJJDP has determined that a 2-year research effort is required to fully address the issues of supply and demand for detention and corrections bed space. While the issues involved are not necessarily new, the particular perspective and the unique compilation of information will be innovative. This project will first need to develop the conceptual parameters necessary for measuring both the supply of and demand for detention and corrections bed space. With regard to demand, the project should provide some mechanism to develop projections of the residential population. This mechanism should be flexible enough to test policy alternatives. With regard to supply, the project should develop a mechanism to determine the inventory or stock of facility bed space available for youth entering the system.

In determining the demand for detention and corrections bed space, juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers must be able to project the number of juveniles entering the system and the proportion of those requiring a bed in a residential facility. The overall number will depend largely on the population of a particular jurisdiction, the offending rate in that jurisdiction, and the arrest rate of offenders. The particular policy composition of that jurisdiction will also determine which juveniles require a space in either detention or correctional facilities. The project must then develop a methodology for determining what the bed space needs are (based on these and other factors) and how these needs can change depending on the policy environment, population makeup, and offending patterns of youth.

An examination of the supply of residential bed space, for example, reduces in its most basic form to a study of the capacity of facilities. Capacity itself is a difficult concept to operationalize and measure. The capacity of a facility is closely linked to the types of youth held in the facility, the length of stay in that facility, and the ability of facility administrators to accept or refuse particular juveniles. In measuring the supply of bed space available to a particular jurisdiction, several other factors figure prominently. For example, if a State or county is sparsely populated, a space in a suitable facility may not be readily available. Also, a State or county may choose to rely on private facilities (in or out of the State) to a greater or lesser extent. Finally, the availability of certain types of residential bed space might be limited by specific laws, policies, or practices without actually eliminating the bed from the overall inventory. For example, if a court order prohibits double bunking in rooms below a certain number of square feet, the facility's ability to expand capacity to meet demand will be limited. Similarly, budgetary constraints may not allow a facility to fill all beds in the inventory, resulting in actual space availability that is lower than the physical capacity.

Program Design

This project will be a cooperative agreement between OJJDP and the recipient organization. Such an agreement involves the substantial involvement of OJJDP with the recipient during the performance of the project activities. Under the terms of the cooperative agreement, OJJDP will review and approve or disapprove key personnel and consultant selections; review assessments, plans, instruments, manuals, and documents developed or identified for use during the project; and approve or suggest modifications in a timely manner. Given such a structure, applicants must indicate key decision points for OJJDP review and approval and how OJJDP will be kept informed of the recipient's progress in meeting the project goals and objectives.

As part of the overall management structure, applicants should include a significant mechanism(s) to involve State experts or specialists. While such State participation can be accomplished through telephone, e-mail, and mail contacts, applicants should plan a meeting of State experts at a logical point in the project to provide for an efficient and complete exchange of ideas and information.

OJJDP expects significant contribution to and oversight of the project by a project advisory board. The advisory board will provide an independent review of the project's activities and products. While not directly involved in the project's management structure, the board should have an opportunity to discuss the issues involved in this project and provide input to the recipient.

OJJDP will review the qualifications of all project consultants (including advisory board members) and provide approval/disapproval in a timely manner. Applicants should propose individuals for appointment to this board in the application. The board should consist of at least five persons representing a wide range of knowledge and experience. Applicants should consider persons from the fields of psychology, criminology, sociology, statistics, survey methods, and social psychology. Applicants should plan for at least two meetings of the advisory board. The first meeting will be held early in the project period to discuss the overall objectives, goals, and design of the project. The second advisory board meeting should take place in the second year of the project to provide a forum for discussing project direction and findings as warranted. In any event, the advisory board must be provided an opportunity to review and comment on all project products. The advisory board should also review and comment on project progress reports.

Applicants should be aware of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) requirements for privacy and confidentiality in statistical and research efforts. These requirements are stipulated by Title 42 of the United States Code, Section 3879g. DOJ has issued specific regulations concerning the implementation of this statutory requirement in 28 CFR Part 22 (see appendix). Applicants will not be required to complete the necessary confidentiality certification; however, the recipient's authority to draw down funds will be limited until the certification process is complete.

Applicants are advised that any data collection developed or used by this project must have approval from the Office of Management and Budget as stipulated in the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. Such approval takes a minimum of 90 days and requires supporting documentation.

Applicants that include new or unapproved data collections should include this approval process in the management and project design sections of the application.

If human subjects will be involved in the project, applicants must acquire review from an appropriate institutional review board (IRB). If no human subjects will be involved in the research, applicants must document that no IRB review is required. IRB review will not be required for an application; however, if a review is necessary, the recipient's drawdown of funds will be limited until the review is complete.

Products

This project will produce the following specific products, which are closely related yet appropriate for different audiences:

1. A research summary suitable for publication by OJJDP that discusses, for the general juvenile justice audience, the issues involved with determining bed space needs and capacity in juvenile detention and corrections facilities. This document may be published by OJJDP for the general juvenile justice community, including policymakers, legislators, and practitioners.
2. A final research report that discusses the full methodology of the project and includes all relevant information. This will serve as a thorough description of the overall project, mainly for reference purposes. It will be housed at the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse as a resource document but may be published at OJJDP's discretion.
3. An article suitable for submission to academic journals. The article will disseminate the findings and conclusions of the project to academic audiences. OJJDP expects the recipient to submit the article for publication by appropriate journals after review and comment by OJJDP.
4. Semiannual progress reports that are expected to include substantive discussions of the goals, objectives, methods, and findings of the project. Applicants should view these reports as major communications between the grantee and OJJDP. The progress reports will be working documents that should reflect major decisions and cite supporting documentation.

Eligibility Requirements

OJJDP invites applications from public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, or individuals. Private, for-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fee. Joint applications from two or more eligible applicants are welcome; however, one applicant must be clearly indicated as the primary applicant (for correspondence, award, and management purposes) and the others indicated as coapplicants.

Selection Criteria

Applicants will be evaluated and rated by a peer review panel according to the criteria outlined below.

Problem(s) To Be Addressed (25 points)

Applicants must provide a clear conceptualization of the problem, including a list of research questions. Each application will be rated based on its discussion of the overall juvenile justice issues involved and the detention and corrections bed space needs issues in particular.

Goals and Objectives (15 points)

The application must include a concrete statement of the goal(s) of the project. The goal(s) should relate to and be supported by the “Problem To Be Addressed” section of the application. The objectives of the project should correspond to specific tasks that the applicant will undertake to achieve the overall goals. The objectives must be measurable in order to provide a tracking mechanism for the entire project. The goals and objectives of the project must relate to the goals and objectives of OJJDP as stated above and should be clearly linked.

Project Design (25 points)

Applicants should provide an overall discussion of the project design, including research questions and a discussion of the methodology to answer them. The methodology should be suitable for the questions and the overall goals of the project. Further, the methodology must logically connect with the available data or data the project anticipates collecting.

The application must include a timeline that indicates when specific tasks will be started and completed. The timeline must be referenced as appropriate in the narrative; however, the timeline itself should be appendix A of the application.

OJJDP will not have completed the report to Congress due on July 15 by the application deadline for this project. Applicants must include in their applications a specific mechanism for including the results of the report in the project design at the beginning of the project.

Management and Organizational Capabilities (25 points)

Applicants must demonstrate an organizational capacity to complete the work anticipated in the project design. Specifically, the applicant should indicate how its organization would meet the needs of the project (for example, the necessary skills and abilities of the staff, the facilities the applicant has ready access to, and computer facilities). As an appendix, the applicant should include a brief description of similar projects undertaken by the organization. Applicants must include résumés of key staff in an appendix to the application. This appendix should include résumés of persons nominated for the advisory board.

Applicants should provide a management structure that accomplishes the necessary tasks of the project, as spelled out above, in the discussion of the project design.

Applicants must also demonstrate a management structure that will achieve the goals and objectives of the project in an efficient and cost-effective manner. Applicants should pay particular attention to specifying how the tasks of the project, as delineated in the “Program Design” section of the application, will be accomplished through the oversight of project management.

Budget (10 points)

Applicants must provide a proposed budget that is complete, detailed, reasonable, allowable, and cost effective in relation to the activities to be undertaken.

Format

Applicants must submit a program narrative that does not exceed 50 pages in length. The narrative should include a discussion of the problem to be addressed, the project’s goals and objectives, the project design, and the management and organizational capabilities. The page limit does not include the budget, budget narrative, application forms, assurances, certifications, or appendixes. The appendixes should be in the following order:

- Appendix A: Timeline
- Appendix B: Confidentiality Certifications and Necessary IRB Documentation
- Appendix C: Key Staff Résumés
- Appendix D: Organizational Capability Statement
- Appendix E: Other supporting materials (optional)

The narrative must be submitted on 8½- by 11-inch paper, double spaced on one side of the paper in a standard 12-point font. These standards are necessary to maintain a fair and uniform standard among all applicants. If the narrative does not conform to these standards, OJJDP will deem the application ineligible for consideration.

Award Period

OJJDP intends to award one cooperative agreement for a 2-year budget and project period.

Award Amount

Up to \$700,000 is available under this program for the 2-year budget and project period.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number

For this program, the CFDA number, which is required on Standard Form 424, Application for Federal Assistance, is 16.523. This form is included in OJJDP's *Application Kit*, which can be obtained by calling the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at 800-638-8736 or by sending an e-mail request to puborder@ncjrs.org. The *Application Kit* is also available online at www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm. (See the Introduction for more contact information.)

Coordination of Federal Efforts

To encourage better coordination among Federal agencies in addressing State and local needs, DOJ is requesting applicants to provide information on the following: (1) active Federal grant award(s) supporting this or related efforts, including awards from DOJ; (2) any pending application(s) for Federal funds for this or related efforts; and (3) plans for coordinating any funds described in items (1) or (2) with the funding sought by this application. For each Federal award, applicants must include the program or project title, the Federal grantor agency, the amount of the award, and a brief description of its purpose.

"Related efforts" is defined for these purposes as one of the following:

Efforts for the same purpose (i.e., the proposed award would supplement, expand, complement, or continue activities funded with other Federal grants).

Another phase or component of the same program or project (e.g., to implement a planning effort funded by other Federal funds or to provide a substance abuse treatment or education component within a criminal justice project).

Services of some kind (e.g., technical assistance, research, or evaluation) to the program or project described in the application.

Delivery Instructions

All application packages should be mailed or delivered to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, c/o Juvenile Justice Resource Center, 2277 Research Boulevard, Mail Stop 2K, Rockville, MD 20850; 301-519-5535. **Note:** *In the lower left-hand corner of the envelope, the applicant must clearly write Assessment of Space Needs in Juvenile Detention and Corrections.*

Due Date

Applicants are responsible for ensuring that the original and five copies of the application package are received by 5 p.m. ET on July 15, 1998.

Contact

For further information, call Joe Moone, Program Manager, Research and Program Development Division, 202-307-5929, or send an e-mail inquiry to moone@ojp.usdoj.gov.

Youth Court: A Training and Technical Assistance Delivery Program

Purpose

To provide training and technical assistance to strengthen existing youth court designs and to support development of new designs consistent with effective program elements for the purposes of preventing delinquency and holding young people accountable for their status and delinquent behavior within the context of constructive peer group and community sanctions.

Background

Congress appropriated \$250 million to implement the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) Program, based on Title III of H.R. 3. Congress set aside 2 percent of the funds (\$5 million) for training and technical assistance to support implementation of 12 program areas for which funds may be used. This training and technical assistance program supports the second program area listed in the legislation—developing and administering accountability-based sanctions for juvenile offenders.

There is a need in the juvenile justice system to provide alternative sentencing options that sanction the juvenile offender while holding that young person accountable to the community in a positive way for his or her law-violating behavior. A model graduated sanctions system provides both accountability and treatment and rehabilitation through a continuum of reasonable, fair, humane, and appropriate sanctions. It also offers a continuum of care consisting of diverse programs. The continuum includes immediate sanctions within the community for first-time, nonviolent offenders (Wilson and Howell, 1993). Youth courts (also called teen courts) provide communities with an opportunity to provide immediate consequences for first-time juvenile offenders while providing a peer-operated sentencing mechanism that constructively leads youth to accept responsibility and be held accountable and to make restitution for committing a delinquent act or other violation of the law.

The lack of consistent intervention with juvenile offenders soon after initial contact with the police or other authority has long been recognized as perhaps the largest single gap in services for troubled youth (Wilson and Howell, 1993). Youth courts offer law enforcement and juvenile courts an avenue for referral that provides direct contact between youth court staff and the first-time or minor offender, beginning with the initial law enforcement contact or intake referral meeting and continuing through the youth court hearing and the completion of the assigned sanctions. Youth courts can provide feedback to the referring police or intake officer, which can strengthen law enforcement and court support for the concept of holding every juvenile offender accountable while providing constructive intervention. A police force that manages routine crime and processes offenders efficiently helps to prevent crime by bolstering community norms against criminal behavior (Wilson and Howell, 1993).

In addition, while providing constructive consequences for juvenile offenders, youth courts offer other young people in the community an opportunity to actively participate in the community decisionmaking processes that deal with juvenile delinquency as they gain “hands-on” knowledge of the justice system. Youth courts use peers to determine the appropriate disposition for other youth, a critical aspect of the program. The sanctions imposed are designed to hold youth accountable within the context of the recognition that peer pressure exerts a powerful influence over adolescent behavior. While peer pressure contributes to juvenile delinquency, some experts point out that it can also be redirected to be a force leading juveniles into law-abiding behavior (Williamson, Chalk, and Knepper, 1993). Youth volunteer participants in the youth court process also benefit through their service as judges, jurors, and other youth court roles. Youth court teaches youth how to work and cooperate with their peers more effectively. In the end, youth develop competencies and valuable skills that enable them to make more responsible decisions and become more productive contributors to society, both in adolescence and adulthood.

To encourage the use of youth court programs that address problems associated with delinquency, substance abuse, and traffic safety, OJJDP provided funding in fiscal year (FY) 1996 to supplement the teen court program of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) of the U.S. Department of Transportation. NHTSA awarded a 3-year grant in FY 1994 to the American Probation and Parole Association to develop a teen court guide (*Peer Justice and Youth Empowerment: An Implementation Guide for Teen Court Programs*), promote the teen court concept, and encourage enhancement of existing youth court programs. The project’s success has demonstrated the need for national leadership, training, and technical support for these programs. With supplemental FY 1997 funding from both OJJDP and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the current NHTSA teen court training, titled “Implementing and Enhancing Teen Court Programs,” will continue through the end of January 1999. In addition, OJJDP is conducting an evaluation of the effect of teen court programs on juveniles who participate in the program.

Youth court programs have been in existence for over 50 years, but it is only recently that they have become a fixture in many communities and attracted national support. Currently, there are more than 450 youth court programs in the United States, and approximately 100 more are being developed. Most are grassroots community efforts, indicating that local officials, schools, parents, and other citizens see youth courts as an effective means for holding juveniles accountable for status offenses and delinquent behavior. Other indicators of the growing acceptance of youth courts include legislative appropriations in eight States for youth courts and local policy and ordinances to support youth courts through revenue from traffic tickets. State and local governments also recognize that, as a result of strong volunteer support, youth court programs are among the least expensive community youth sanction programs.

Broad support for youth court programs across the United States has created a need for additional training and technical assistance on the best youth court practices and to assist interested communities in the implementation of these best practices. This will be accomplished through the development of a technical assistance resource titled “Youth Court Resource Guidelines,” supported by regional technical assistance workshops.

OJJDP has collaborated with the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and Transportation to enhance the delivery of training and technical assistance. The recipient of this cooperative agreement would work collaboratively with these agencies in achieving the goal and objectives of the program.

Goal

To assist communities in providing effective youth court models that strengthen the ability of the juvenile justice system to hold youth accountable for their behavior, while enhancing public safety, through active youth participation in the juvenile justice systems.

Objectives

The objectives of this training and technical assistance program are to:

Provide youth court programs across the United States with specific resources and knowledge to strengthen their ability to operate effectively and to increase their ability and capacity to work effectively with juvenile offenders.

Promote national youth court operational standards targeted to at least the eight program areas directly related to the daily operation of youth courts listed under Program Strategy.

Strengthen and/or build a relationship between youth courts and State, county, and local criminal justice agencies.

Targeted Population

The major clients to be served by the youth court training and technical assistance program are:

Youth court staff, board members, and volunteers.

State juvenile justice system personnel.

Judges and other juvenile court personnel.

School personnel, including teachers, principals, and other education officials.

Law enforcement officers.

Program Strategy

OJJDP will competitively select an organization to implement the youth court training and technical assistance program through an 18-month cooperative agreement. Applicants must clearly demonstrate experience in planning training and technical assistance programs and the capability to recruit the appropriate target population to attend the training. The technical assistance strategy must address how Federal, State, and local human services programs will be used to enhance the quality of the training and technical assistance to be offered. The tasks

outlined below are consistent with the stated OJJDP goals and objectives. Applicants are encouraged to be innovative in their approach for implementing the project.

Each applicant must provide a detailed description of how the training and technical assistance program will be implemented, how operational standards for youth courts will be determined, how goals and objectives will be achieved, and how the program will address the need to provide technical assistance and training in eight identified youth court program areas, given the existing multiple models of youth court and special needs populations, such as young offenders under age 13 and female offenders.

The eight youth court program areas to be addressed are as follows:

- (1) Youth Court Community Service Program and Services.
- (2) Data Collection, Case Processing, Reports, and Correspondence.
- (3) Referral Sources, Flow of Case Information, and Types of Cases.
- (4) Grant Writing and Format, Budget, Staffing, and Site Operation.
- (5) Youth Court Student Membership Training Program.
- (6) Confidentiality, Legal Issues, and Insurance.
- (7) Interagency Collaboration and Community Ownership.
- (8) Youth Court Operational Management and Coordination.

The technical assistance design must reflect use of the “best practices” in the eight youth court program areas, given the wide range of current youth court practices; those best practices having the greatest potential for being implemented nationally; and a strategy to facilitate their implementation.

Deliverables

In addition to the strategy and content of the training and technical assistance design, the following specific deliverables are required over the 18-month project period:

Develop and disseminate a limited number of “Youth Court Resource Guidelines,” which will be based on the eight youth court program areas identified in this solicitation.

Develop and field-test the training curriculum based on the “Youth Court Resource Guidelines.”

A compendium of specific program support materials to inform training participants and youth court program staff. Support materials will include examples of membership training manuals, grant applications, program forms, and other operation materials.

A technical assistance package including content areas and protocols for delivery and followup.

Plan and develop a minimum of four regional training and technical assistance workshops over the 18-month project period.

Delivery of limited onsite and cross-site followup.

Applicants are encouraged to be realistic in costing out the deliverables and in outlining the implementation schedule. Applicants are also encouraged to be innovative, because OJJDP is open to considering alternative approaches to the delivery of training and technical assistance as long as the objectives and overall goal of the program are achieved at a high level and are consistent with the guiding principles listed below.

Guiding Principles

Technical assistance and training shall be consistent with the following principles:

Designed and delivered in a manner that supports empowerment of local communities to implement programs.

Proactive and comprehensive.

User friendly and consumer driven.

Use of uniform protocols for assessment, delivery of training and technical assistance, evaluation, tracking, and followup.

Coordinated to effectively and efficiently use the expertise of a range of OJJDP grantees, including OJJDP's youth court evaluation grantee, and State and local juvenile justice agencies.

Selection Criteria

Problem(s) To Be Addressed (20 points)

Applicants must clearly demonstrate an understanding of the need(s) addressed by the project, the issues relevant to current youth court operational practices, and the relationship of these issues to the concept of youth accountability.

Goals and Objectives (10 points)

Applicants must provide succinct statements that demonstrate an understanding of the goals and objectives associated with the project. Technical assistance and training activities relating to the objectives must be clearly stated and measurable.

Project Design (35 points)

Applicants must present a project design that is specific and constitutes an effective approach to meeting the goals and objectives of this program. The design must include a detailed workplan with timelines that link the training and technical assistance tasks to each of the programs' stated objectives. Applicants must demonstrate how these activities can be expected to achieve the program's overall goal. The design must indicate how project objectives and work requirements will be met and must include a cohesive, well-developed plan for transferring knowledge and best practices to participants attending the training program and receiving technical assistance.

Competitiveness will be enhanced by clearly discussing how training and technical assistance will be delivered in each of the eight youth court program areas identified in the program strategy outlined above.

Project Management and Organizational Capability (25 points)

The applicant's management structure and staffing must be adequate and appropriate for the successful implementation of the project. The applicant must identify responsible individuals, their time commitment, and assignment of major tasks. Key staff should have significant experience with the delivery of training and technical assistance and some combination of experience with community-based youth accountability programs, e.g., restitution, probation, restorative justice, or victim services. Competitiveness will be enhanced by clearly demonstrating how current youth court linkages will support the implementation of the program, development of program materials, and delivery of services.

Budget (10 points)

Applicants must provide a proposed budget that is complete, detailed, reasonable, allowable, and cost effective in relation to the activities to be undertaken. Applicants should include in their budget and budget narrative adequate funds for tangible training resources for program participants to assist with daily operation of youth court (e.g., software or youth court student training manuals).

Eligibility Requirements

OJJDP invites applications from public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals. Private, for-profit organizations must agree to waive any profit or fee. Joint applications from two or more eligible applicants are welcome; however, one applicant must be clearly indicated as the primary applicant (for correspondence, award, and management purposes) and the others indicated as coapplicants.

Format

The narrative must not exceed 25 pages in length (excluding forms, assurances, and appendixes) and must be submitted on 8½- by 11-inch paper, double-spaced on one side of the paper in a standard 12-point font. This is necessary to maintain fair and uniform standards among all applicants. If the narrative does not conform to these standards, OJJDP will deem the application ineligible for consideration.

Award Period

OJJDP will award a single cooperative agreement for a 2-year budget and project period.

Award Amount

The award amount for the 18-month project period will be up to \$375,000.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number

For this program, the CFDA number, which is required on Standard Form 424, Application for Federal Assistance, is 16.523. This form is included in OJJDP's *Application Kit*, which can be obtained by calling the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at 800-638-8736 or sending an e-mail request to puborder@ncjrs.org. The *Application Kit* is also available online at www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm. (See the Introduction for more contact information.)

Coordination of Federal Efforts

To encourage better coordination among Federal agencies in addressing State and local needs, the U.S. Department of Justice is requesting applicants to provide information on the following: (1) active Federal grant award(s) supporting this or related efforts, including awards from the U.S. Department of Justice; (2) any pending application(s) for Federal funds for this or related efforts; and (3) plans for coordinating any funds described in items (1) or (2) with the funding sought by this application. For each Federal award, applicants must include the program or project title, the Federal grantor agency, the amount of the award, and a brief description of its purpose.

“Related efforts” is defined for these purposes as one of the following:

Efforts for the same purpose (i.e., the proposed award would supplement, expand, complement, or continue activities funded with other Federal grants).

Another phase or component of the same program or project (e.g., to implement a planning effort funded by other Federal funds or to provide a substance abuse treatment or education component within a criminal justice project).

Services of some kind (e.g., technical assistance, research, or evaluation) to the program or project described in the application.

Delivery Instructions

All application packages must be mailed or delivered to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, c/o Juvenile Justice Resource Center, 2277 Research Boulevard, Mail Stop 2K, Rockville, MD 20850; 301-519-5535. **Note:** *In the lower left-hand corner of the envelope, you must clearly write Youth Court: An Intensive Training and Technical Assistance Approach.*

Due Date

Applicants are responsible for ensuring that the original and five copies of the application package are received by 5 p.m. ET on July 10, 1998.

Contact

For further information call Scott Peterson, 202-616-2368, or send an e-mail inquiry to peterson@ojp.usdoj.gov.

References

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Appendix

Title 28 Judicial Administration

Chapter I Department of Justice

[Code of Federal Regulations, Title 28, Volume 1, Parts 0 to 42]

[Revised as of July 1, 1997, From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access, CITE: 28CFR22, Page 380-384]

Part 22: Confidentiality of Identifiable Research and Statistical Information

Sec.

22.1 Purpose.

22.2 Definitions.

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22.28 Use of data identifiable to a private person for judicial, legislative or administrative purposes.

22.29 Sanctions.

Authority: Secs. 801(a), 812(a), Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3701, et seq., as amended (Pub. L. 90-351, as amended by Pub. L. 93-83, Pub. L. 93-415, Pub. L. 94-430, Pub. L. 94-503, Pub. L. 95-115, Pub. L. 96-157, and Pub. L. 98-473); secs. 262(b), 262(d), Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. 5601, et seq., as amended (Pub. L. 93-415, as amended by Pub. L. 94-503, Pub. L. 95-115, Pub. L. 99-509, and Pub. L. 98-473); and secs. 1407(a) and 1407(d) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, 42 U.S.C. 10601, et seq., Pub. L. 98-473.

Source: 41 FR 54846, Dec. 15, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 22.1 Purpose.

The purpose of these regulations is to:

(a) Protect privacy of individuals by requiring that information identifiable to a private person obtained in a research or statistical program may only be used and/or revealed for the purpose for which obtained;

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- (b) Insure that copies of such information shall not, without the consent of the person to whom the information pertains, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any judicial or administrative proceedings;
 - (c) Increase the credibility and reliability of federally-supported research and statistical findings by minimizing subject concern over subsequent uses of identifiable information;
 - (d) Provide needed guidance to persons engaged in research and statistical activities by clarifying the purposes for which identifiable information may be used or revealed; and
 - (e) Insure appropriate balance between individual privacy and essential needs of the research community for data to advance the state of knowledge in the area of criminal justice.
 - (f) Insure the confidentiality of information provided by crime victims to crisis intervention counselors working for victim services programs receiving funds provided under the Crime Control Act, and Juvenile Justice Act, and the Victims of Crime Act.

[41 FR 54846, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 6400, Feb. 24, 1986]

Sec. 22.2 Definitions.

- (a) Person means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, public or private organization or governmental entity, or combination thereof.
- (b) Private person means any person defined in Sec. 22.2(a) other than an agency, or department of Federal, State, or local government, or any component or combination thereof. Included as a private person is an individual acting in his or her official capacity.
- (c) Research or statistical project means any program, project, or component thereof which is supported in whole or in part with funds appropriated under the Act and whose purpose is to develop, measure, evaluate, or otherwise advance the state of knowledge in a particular area. The term does not include “intelligence” or other information- gathering activities in which information pertaining to specific individuals is obtained for purposes directly related to enforcement of the criminal laws.
- (d) Research or statistical information means any information which is collected during the conduct of a research or statistical project and which is intended to be utilized for research or statistical purposes. The term includes information which is collected directly from the individual or obtained from any agency or individual having possession, knowledge, or control thereof.
- (e) Information identifiable to a private person means information which either—
 - (1) Is labelled by name or other personal identifiers, or
 - (2) Can, by virtue of sample size or other factors, be reasonably interpreted as referring to a particular private person.

(f) Recipient of assistance means any recipient of a grant, contract, interagency agreement, subgrant, or subcontract under the Act and any person, including subcontractors, employed by such recipient in connection with performances of the grant, contract, or interagency agreement.

(g) Officer or employee of the Federal Government means any person employed as a regular or special employee of the U.S. (including experts, consultants, and advisory board members) as of July 1, 1973, or at any time thereafter.

(h) The act means the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended.

(I) Applicant means any person who applies for a grant, contract, or subgrant to be funded pursuant to the Act.

(j) The Juvenile Justice Act means the “Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended.”

(k) The Victims of Crime Act means the Victims of Crime Act of 1984.

[41 FR 54846, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 43 FR 16974, Apr. 21, 1978;
51 FR 6400, Feb. 24, 1986]

Sec. 22.20 Applicability.

(a) These regulations govern use and revelation of research and statistical information obtained, collected, or produced either directly by BJA, OJJDP, BJS, NIJ, or OJP or under any interagency agreement, grant, contract, or subgrant awarded under the Crime Control Act, the Juvenile Justice Act, and the Victims of Crime Act.

(b) The regulations do not apply to any records from which identifiable research or statistical information was originally obtained; or to any records which are designated under existing statutes as public; or to any information extracted from any records designated as public.

(c) The regulations do not apply to information gained regarding future criminal conduct.

[41 FR 54846, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 43 FR 16974, Apr. 21, 1978;
51 FR 6400, 6401, Feb. 24, 1986]

Sec. 22.21 Use of identifiable data.

Research or statistical information identifiable to a private person may be used only for research or statistical purposes.

Sec. 22.22 Revelation of identifiable data.

(a) Except as noted in paragraph (b) of this section, research and statistical information relating to a private person may be revealed in identifiable form on a need-to-know basis only to—

- (1) Officers, employees, and subcontractors of the recipient of assistance;
- (2) Such individuals as needed to implement sections 202(c)(3), 801, and 811(b) of the Act; and sections 223(a)(12)(A), 223(a)(13), 223(a)(14), and 243 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.
- (3) Persons or organizations for research or statistical purposes.

Information may only be transferred for such purposes upon a clear demonstration that the standards of Sec. 22.26 have been met and that, except where information is transferred under paragraphs (a) (1) and (2) of this section, such transfers shall be conditioned on compliance with a Sec. 22.24 agreement.

(b) Information may be revealed in identifiable form where prior consent is obtained from an individual or where the individual has agreed to participate in a project with knowledge that the findings cannot, by virtue of sample size, or uniqueness of subject, be expected to totally conceal subject identity.

[41 FR 54846, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 6400, Feb. 24, 1986]

Sec. 22.23 Privacy certification.

(a) Each applicant for BJA, OJJDP, BJS, NIJ, or OJP support either directly or under a State plan shall submit a Privacy Certificate as a condition of approval of a grant application or contract proposal which has a research or statistical project component under which information identifiable to a private person will be collected.

(b) The Privacy Certificate shall briefly describe the project and shall contain assurance by the applicant that:

- (1) Data identifiable to a private person will not be used or revealed, except as authorized under Secs. 22.21, 22.22.
- (2) Access to data will be limited to those employees having a need therefore and that such persons shall be advised of and agree in writing to comply with these regulations.
- (3) All subcontracts which require access to identifiable data will contain conditions meeting the requirements of Sec. 22.24.
- (4) To the extent required by Sec. 22.27 any private persons from whom identifiable data are collected or obtained, either orally or by means of written questionnaire, shall be advised that the data will only be used or revealed for research or statistical purposes and that compliance with requests for information is not mandatory. Where the notification requirement is to be waived, pursuant to Sec. 22.27(c), a justification must be included in the Privacy Certificate.
- (5) Adequate precautions will be taken to insure administrative and physical security of identifiable data.

(6) A log will be maintained indicating that identifiable data have been transmitted to persons other than BJA, OJJDP, BJS, NIJ, or OJP or grantee/contractor staff or subcontractors, that such data have been returned, or that alternative arrangements have been agreed upon for future maintenance of such data.

(7) Project plans will be designed to preserve anonymity of private persons to whom information relates, including, where appropriate, name-stripping, coding of data, or other similar procedures.

(8) Project findings and reports prepared for dissemination will not contain information which can reasonably be expected to be identifiable to a private person except as authorized under Sec. 22.22.

(c) The applicant shall attach to the Privacy Certification a description of physical and/or administrative procedures to be followed to insure the security of the data to meet the requirements of Sec. 22.25.

[41 FR 5486, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 6401, Feb. 24, 1986]

Sec. 22.24 Information transfer agreement.

Prior to the transfer of any identifiable information to persons other than BJA, OJJDP, BJS, NIJ, or OJP or project staff, an agreement shall be entered into which shall provide, as a minimum, that the recipient of data agrees that:

(a) Information identifiable to a private person will be used only for research and statistical purposes.

(b) Information identifiable to a private person will not be revealed to any person for any purpose except where the information has already been included in research findings (and/or data bases) and is revealed on a need-to-know basis for research or statistical purposes, provided that such transfer is approved by the person providing information under the agreement, or authorized under Sec. 22.24(e).

(c) Knowingly and willfully using or disseminating information contrary to the provisions of the agreement shall constitute a violation of these regulations, punishable in accordance with the Act.

(d) Adequate administrative and physical precautions will be taken to assure security of information obtained for such purpose.

(e) Access to information will be limited to those employees or subcontractors having a need therefore in connection with performance of the activity for which obtained, and that such persons shall be advised of, and agree to comply with, these regulations.

(f) Project plans will be designed to preserve anonymity of private persons to whom information relates, including, where appropriate, required name-stripping and/or coding of data or other similar procedures.

(g) Project findings and reports prepared for dissemination will not contain information which can reasonably be expected to be identifiable to a private person.

(h) Information identifiable to a private person (obtained in accordance with this agreement) will, unless otherwise agreed upon, be returned upon completion of the project for which obtained and no copies of that information retained.

[41 FR 5486, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 6401, Feb. 24, 1986]

Sec. 22.25 Final disposition of identifiable materials.

Upon completion of a research or statistical project the security of identifiable research or statistical information shall be protected by:

(a) Complete physical destruction of all copies of the materials or the identifiable portion of such materials after a three-year required recipient retention period or as soon as authorized by law, or

(b) Removal of identifiers from data and separate maintenance of a name-code index in a secure location.

The Privacy Certificate shall indicate the procedures to be followed and shall, in the case of paragraph (b) of this section, describe procedures to secure the name index.

Sec. 22.26 Requests for transfer of information.

(a) Requests for transfer of information identifiable to an individual shall be submitted to the person submitting the Privacy Certificate pursuant to Sec. 22.23.

(b) Except where information is requested by BJA, OJJDP, BJS, NIJ, or OJP, the request shall describe the general objectives of the project for which information is requested, and specifically justify the need for such information in identifiable form. The request shall also indicate, and provide justification for the conclusion that conduct of the project will not, either directly or indirectly, cause legal, economic, physical, or social harm to individuals whose identification is revealed in the transfer of information.

(c) Data may not be transferred pursuant to this section where a clear showing of the criteria set forth above is not made by the person requesting the data.

[41 FR 5486, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 6401, Feb. 24, 1986]

Sec. 22.27 Notification.

(a) Any person from whom information identifiable to a private person is to be obtained directly, either orally, by questionnaire, or other written documents, shall be advised:

(1) That the information will only be used or revealed for research or statistical purposes; and
(2) That compliance with the request for information is entirely voluntary and may be terminated at any time.

(b) Except as noted in paragraph (c) of this section, where information is to be obtained through observation of individual activity or performance, such individuals shall be advised:

- (1) Of the particular types of information to be collected;
- (2) That the data will only be utilized or revealed for research or statistical purposes; and
- (3) That participation in the project in question is voluntary and may be terminated at any time.

(c) Notification, as described in paragraph (b) of this section, may be eliminated where information is obtained through field observation of individual activity or performance and in the judgment of the researcher such notification is impractical or may seriously impede the progress of the research.

(d) Where findings in a project cannot, by virtue of sample size, or uniqueness of subject, be expected to totally conceal subject identity, an individual shall be so advised.

Sec. 22.28 Use of data identifiable to a private person for judicial, legislative or administrative purposes.

(a) Research or statistical information identifiable to a private person shall be immune from legal process and shall only be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial, legislative or administrative proceeding with the written consent of the individual to whom the data pertains.

(b) Where consent is obtained, such consent shall:

- (1) Be obtained at the time that information is sought for use in judicial, legislative or administrative proceedings;
- (2) Set out specific purposes in connection with which information will be used;
- (3) Limit, where appropriate, the scope of the information subject to such consent.

[41 FR 54846, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 45 FR 62038, Sept. 18, 1980]

Sec. 22.29 Sanctions.

Where BJA, OJJDP, BJS, NIJ, or OJP believes that a violation has occurred of section 812(a) of the Act or section 1407(d) of the Victims of Crime Act, these regulations, or any grant or contract conditions entered into thereunder, it may initiate administrative actions leading to termination of a grant or contract, commence appropriate personnel and/or other procedures in cases involving Federal employees, and/or initiate appropriate legal actions leading to imposition of a fine of not to exceed \$10,000 against any person responsible for such violations.

[41 FR 54846, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 45 FR 62038, Sept. 18, 1980;
51 FR 6401, Feb. 24, 1986]

Publications From OJJDP

OJJDP produces a variety of publications that range from Fact Sheets and Bulletins to Summaries, Reports, and the *Juvenile Justice* journal along with videotapes, including broadcasts from the juvenile justice telecommunications initiative. The documents and videotapes are available through a variety of means, including hard copy and online through OJJDP's Web site and the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC). Fact Sheets and Bulletins are also available through Fax-on-Demand. To ensure timely notice of new publications, subscribe to JUVJUST, OJJDP's electronic mailing list. Contact information for the OJJDP Web site, JJC, and instructions for subscribing to JUVJUST are noted below. In addition, JJC, through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), is the repository for tens of thousands of criminal and juvenile justice publications and resources from around the world. They are abstracted and made available through a data base, which is searchable online (www.ncjrs.org/database.htm). You are also welcome to submit materials to JJC for inclusion in the data base.

The following list highlights popular and recently published OJJDP documents and videotapes, grouped by topical area.

Corrections and Detention

Beyond the Walls: Improving Conditions of Confinement for Youth in Custody. 1998, NCJ 164727 (116 pp.).

Boot Camps for Juvenile Offenders. 1997, NCJ 164258 (42 pp.).

Conditions of Confinement Teleconference (Video). 1993, NCJ 147531 (90 min.), \$14.00.

Effective Programs for Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Offenders Teleconference (Video). 1996, NCJ 160947 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Juvenile Arrests 1996. 1997, NCJ 167578 (12 pp.).

Juvenile Boot Camps Teleconference (Video). 1996, NCJ 160949 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Courts

Has the Juvenile Court Outlived Its Usefulness? Teleconference (Video). 1996, NCJ 163929 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Offenders in Juvenile Court, 1995. 1997, NCJ 167885 (12 pp.).

RESTTA National Directory of Restitution and Community Service Programs. 1998, NCJ 166365 (500 pp.), \$33.50.

Delinquency Prevention

1996 Report to Congress: Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs. 1997, NCJ 165694 (100 pp.).

Allegheny County, PA: Mobilizing To Reduce Juvenile Crime. 1997, NCJ 165693 (12 pp.).

Combating Violence and Delinquency: The National Juvenile Justice Action Plan (Report). 1996, NCJ 157106 (200 pp.).

Combating Violence and Delinquency: The National Juvenile Justice Action Plan (Summary). 1996, NCJ 157105 (36 pp.).

Communities Working Together Teleconference (Video). 1996, NCJ 160946 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Keeping Young People in School: Community Programs That Work. 1997, NCJ 162783 (12 pp.).

Mentoring—A Proven Delinquency Prevention Strategy. 1997, NCJ 164834 (8 pp.).

Mentoring for Youth in Schools and Communities Teleconference (Video). 1997, NCJ 166376 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Mobilizing Communities To Prevent Juvenile Crime. 1997, NCJ 165928 (8 pp.).

Reaching Out to Youth Out of the Education Mainstream. 1997, NCJ 163920 (12 pp.).

Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders. 1998, NCJ 170027 (8 pp.).

Treating Serious Anti-Social Behavior in Youth: The MST Approach. 1997, NCJ 165151 (8 pp.).

Youth Out of the Education Mainstream Teleconference (Video). 1996, NCJ 163386 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Youth-Oriented Community Policing Teleconference (Video). 1996, NCJ 160947 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Gangs

1995 National Youth Gang Survey. 1997, NCJ 164728 (41 pp.).

Gang Members and Delinquent Behavior. 1997, NCJ 165154 (6 pp.).

Youth Gangs in America Teleconference (Video). 1997, NCJ 164937 (120 min.), \$17.00.

General Juvenile Justice

Comprehensive Juvenile Justice in State Legislatures Teleconference (Video). 1998, NCJ 169593 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Guidelines for the Screening of Persons Working With Children, the Elderly, and Individuals With Disabilities in Need of Support. 1998, NCJ 167248 (52 pp.).

Juvenile Justice, Volume III, Number 2. 1997, NCJ 165925 (32 pp.).

Juvenile Justice, Volume IV, Number 2. 1997, NCJ 166823 (28 pp.).

Juvenile Justice, Volume V, Number 1. 1998, NCJ 170025 (32 pp.).

Juvenile Justice Reform Initiatives in the States 1994–1996. 1997, NCJ 165697 (81 pp.).

A Juvenile Justice System for the 21st Century. 1998, NCJ 169726 (8 pp.).

Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1997 Update on Violence. 1997, NCJ 165703 (32 pp.).

Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report. 1995, NCJ 153569 (188 pp.).

Sharing Information: A Guide to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and Participation in Juvenile Justice Programs. 1997, NCJ 163705 (52 pp.).

Missing and Exploited Children

Court Appointed Special Advocates: A Voice for Abused and Neglected Children in Court. 1997, NCJ 164512 (4 pp.).

Federal Resources on Missing and Exploited Children: A Directory for Law Enforcement and Other Public and Private Agencies. 1997, NCJ 168962 (156 pp.).

In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment. 1997, NCJ 165257 (16 pp.).

Portable Guides to Investigating Child Abuse: An Overview. 1997, NCJ 165153 (8 pp.).

When Your Child Is Missing: A Family Survival Guide. 1998, NCJ 170022 (96 pp.).

Status Offenders

Curfew: An Answer to Juvenile Delinquency and Victimization? 1996, NCJ 159533 (12 pp.).

Truancy: First Step to a Lifetime of Problems. 1996, NCJ 161958 (8 pp.).

Substance Abuse

Beyond the Bench: How Judges Can Help Reduce Juvenile DUI and Alcohol and Other Drug

Violations (Video and discussion guide). 1996, NCJ 162357 (16 min.), \$17.00.

Capacity Building for Juvenile Substance Abuse Treatment. 1997, NCJ 167251 (12 pp.).

Drug Identification and Testing in the Juvenile Justice System. 1998, NCJ 167889 (92 pp.).

Juvenile Offenders and Drug Treatment: Promising Approaches Teleconference (Video). 1997, NCJ 168617 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Preventing Drug Abuse Among Youth Teleconference (Video). 1997, NCJ 165583 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Violence and Victimization

Child Development—Community Policing: Partnership in a Climate of Violence. 1997, NCJ 164380 (8 pp.).

Combating Fear and Restoring Safety in Schools. 1998, NCJ 167888 (16 pp.).

Conflict Resolution Education: A Guide to Implementing Programs in Schools, Youth-Serving Organizations, and Community and Juvenile Justice Settings. 1996, NCJ 160935 (134 pp.).

Conflict Resolution for Youth Teleconference (Video). 1996, NCJ 161416 (150 min.), \$17.00.

Developmental Pathways in Boys' Disruptive and Delinquent Behavior. 1997, NCJ 165692 (20 pp.).

Epidemiology of Serious Violence. 1997, NCJ 165152 (12 pp.).

Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. 1995, NCJ 153571 (6 pp.).

Reducing Youth Gun Violence Teleconference (Video). 1996, NCJ 162421 (120 min.), \$17.00.

Youth in Action

Planning a Successful Crime Prevention Project. 1998, NCJ 170024 (28 pp.).

The *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Brochure* (1996, NCJ 144527 (23 pp.)) offers more information about the agency.

The *OJJDP Publications List* (BC000115) offers a complete list of OJJDP publications and is also available online.

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